

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

### A NOVEL DRESS HANGER.

A Simple Contrivance That Fits Against the Wall of Any Room.

There are many different devices for the care of clothes, new that fashion demands that a woman's garments shall not only be made in good style, fit well and be becoming, but shall always be in order. This is not so difficult when there is a capable maid at hand to take off the gown, hang it up, brush it, press it and put it in order generally. A woman, however, who has no maid—and statistics prove that there are more who do not have them than those who do—does well to use all of the new devices for keeping clothes in shape. To throw a skirt or a wrap over a chair when it is taken off is a very foolish proceeding, as every one knows, for if left lying on the chair the garment soon becomes wrinkled and shabby looking. It is not always possible to hang it at once in a closet with other clothes, as it may be dusty, and yet there is not always time to give the needed brushing then and there.

A woman who has always been able to have the services of a maid has lately invented a most useful article for the help of women who are their own maids. This is a dress hanger, a most simple appliance, which fits against the wall of any room, takes up absolutely no space and is of inestimable service. Like all clever inventions, it is extremely simple, and consists of a brass rod fitted into a half sphere, also of brass, with a catch which enables it either to hang down straight against the wall when not in use or to stand out straight from the wall when needed. On this is hung the skirt, cloak, wrap or waist, as the case may be, as soon as it is removed, the rod being strong enough to sustain the weight of the garment while it is being brushed. When the skirt is brushed and ready to be hung in the closet, all that is needed is to turn the rod and it falls straight against the wall. In some houses there are two or three of these rods in every room.

In the tight-fitting skirts that are now so much the styles such appliances as these are of the greatest value. The skirt can be hung up at once after it is worn, and there is no danger of its getting out of shape; after being brushed it can be put back into the closet on one of the hangers on which all skirts must now needs hang. Such little inventions as these have far more to do with keeping clothes in order than could well be believed by any one who has not given attention to the subject. To put a skirt away unbrushed means not only that it is likely to be worn again without the dust being removed, but also that the skirt will get into the fabric. The silk-linings remain intact much longer if the street dust is removed as soon as possible. Hats and cloaks, too, that so soon show the signs of wrinkles and wear, can be kept for a vastly longer time if hung up, brushed and the ribbons or laces carefully looked after.

It is said that these hangers are particularly good for women who go out a great deal and who are kind-hearted enough not to want their maids to sit up for them, and who, when they take off their ball gowns and opera cloaks, hang them at once on these rods. The maid can then attend to them the next morning, and they will not have a trace of being worn, whereas if left on sofa or chair, as the case may be, they are bound to show signs of wear.—Harper's Bazar.

### Latest Novelties in Handkerchiefs.

Artistic designs, printed and embroidered in colors, are the touch of novelty given the new handkerchiefs. The pure white handkerchief is no longer a requisite of good form. All the French handkerchiefs show some color, either in the border, the monogram or the floral design. Instead of a hemstitched border, some of the handkerchiefs are finished around the edge with a vine of raised embroidered flowers. These are extremely pretty worked in purple violets, yellow buttercups or blue forget-me-nots. Others have a hand embroidered flower in the corner, with the stem and leaves stamped in color instead of being embroidered. Then there are handkerchiefs among the novelties with narrow colored borders and bow knots, fleur de lis or butterflies embroidered in each corner matching the border in color. The colors chosen for these handkerchiefs are generally light shades, but there are not a few this season with bright plaid borders. Among the more expensive handkerchiefs are those of sheer linen, applied with transparent lace designs. These are beautiful, but perishable. The handkerchief edged with a fall of lace is now considered out of date. The correct lace trimmed handkerchiefs of to-day are applied with separate lace designs or have as a border narrow bands of lace insertion. An effective and novel idea is to sew the lace design to the handkerchief with fine, light colored silk. The linen must be cut away beneath the design, so that the lace will be transparent.

### Three Successful Women.

Three young women of Columbia, Mo., have entered fields of occupation which it is not yet frequent to find women filling. Miss Pearl Mitchell owns and operates a farm of 360 acres a few miles from Columbia, and it is said that a well known model farm adjoining her own has been put in the shade by her carefully trimmed orchards, well kept buildings and fences and practical methods. Miss Mitchell is a graduate of Stephens College, Columbia, and has had the

advantage of extensive travel in her own as well as in foreign lands.

Miss Birdie Baum, of Columbia, is freight agent for the Wabash Railroad, and manages all the freight and transfer business of that road in Columbia. Aside from Miss Baum's duties, which require her to meet every train during the day, she is accomplished as a cook, and at the Columbia fair last summer took several premiums for the best pastry.

Miss Mary Louise Hale, of Columbia, a graduate of the State University, is a builder and architect and has planned several large buildings in her native city. She is now engaged on the plans and construction of four buildings in Columbia, besides a business block. The contract for Christian College she obtained in competition with architects from St. Louis and other Western cities. This is now being built. It has a \$60,000 dormitory building in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

### Very Ornate Buckles.

The buckles that are used now display a wonderful amount of workmanship. They are used in hats and on waists of dresses, and also with belts. In the hats the gold, the rhinestones and the cut steel and jet are the best. The handsomest that are used on the gowns are made of a combination of silver and gold, or—say it sub rosa—of imitation metal. They are in open-work design and are rounded so as not to interfere with the size of the waist. Indeed, the idea is that they make the waist look smaller, for they are put just at the back and reach from side to side. Then the same sort of buckle is worn in front, leaving only a small part of the belt visible.

The buckles on the fur or velvet short coats are often made large enough to quite cover the back of the waist, that is the back of the belt, then with the front of the jacket hanging straight down it can easily be understood that a very slender effect is given to the figure, and some of the best dressmakers claim that even a stout woman can wear this style of buckle, for it will make her look more slender. In the meantime every gown that is made up has the narrowest possible belt, and many of the cloth gowns have the skirts to put on over the waist, the band finished with the narrowest possible stitched band of the same cloth. This certainly makes the waist longer, and is more becoming to the figure.

### American Women's Signatures.

A woman of foreign birth and education, who had come to stay in Washington, has been speaking to me of the way American women sign their names to the various letters they write, says a resident of the Capital. "I have had many notes from Washington women," says she. "Some of the notes have been of a semi-business character, and all have been from women I am but slightly acquainted with. My husband has had many notes, too, and to all of those we have received the writers have signed their names in full—so, Sarah Brown Jones. In my country nobody but a woman's family and most intimate friends is supposed to know what her Christian name is. She signs none but letters to her most intimate friends Sarah Brown Jones. To all the rest of the world, and especially to persons to whom she writes business letters, she is S. B. Jones, with Mrs. or Mme. in parenthesis before it. "It is just a little bit of reserve which you have not in America. Here a lady signs a note to her grocer, for example, by her full name. With us that fact would indicate that the grocer was a friend. With you it means nothing, but I think it a pity that you do not follow our custom, for you have no way of indicating by your signature your degree of intimacy with the person to whom you write."

### Bathrobes For Women.

There are all sorts of pretty soft materials in bathrobes for women, and the "males" that go with them—low slippers, with only the toe piece, so that the foot can be slipped in and out easily—are prettier and more satisfactory than any crocheted slipper that ever was made. There is one thing about them that a woman likes. She is not obliged to wear the large sizes. There being no heel if the slipper is a little short, it is not uncomfortable, does not look small for her and does not proclaim to the world when it is off that she is a large woman and has a large foot.

### Fashion Notes.

Shirred ribbon is a pretty trimming for fancy waists and for children's frocks.

Some of the corduroy and velveteen and cloth gowns are trimmed with bands of white kid edged with beaver fur.

Quite new are tiny charms carved from coral. These include little images, a skull and cross bones, rabbit, pig, clover leaf, etc.

Do not choose a one-piece skirt for a girl. It will sag, and a short dress that sags is simply horrible. If she is too old to have it on the straight, make it with three or more gorges.

Bias bands and loops made of narrow folds of mirror velvet and fastened at the ends with a tiny gold or rhinestone button are a very effective finish for collar bands and vest fronts.

Antelope gloves are worn by the best-dressed women, and the undressed thicker skins are also very popular. White glove gloves are as much worn as ever for afternoon and evenings at the theatre.

One of the fashion tendencies is the favor shown to plaits, broad, narrow, accordion and otherwise. Even fur is plaited these days. There is every reason to expect this feature to come out very strongly in the spring.

## LIFE OF BOER TREKKERS.

REGARDED AS OUTCASTS BY THE TRANSVAAL BURCHERS.

Something About Their Mode of Life—Their Laziness and Dense Ignorance—A Trekker Truly Who Presented an Unusual Sight.

"The Trek Boer is a living example of the truth of the colonial saying that 'monotony does not harm a man with no brains,'" says Ormond Lodge, in the Field. "The life led by these people is hideous in its never-ending sameness. The families do not mingle together, and there is none of that offhand sociability which is such a feature of the Transvaal and Free State Boers. During my stay in Damaraland I came across scores of trekker families. On one occasion one of these family groups, consisting of a father, mother, two sons and a daughter, camped near the wayside store where I was staying. Their mode of life was as follows: At daybreak the family would disengage themselves from the wagon, and the Kaffir boy would come from his roost under this conveyance and drive the stock away to feed. The 'old man' would then take up his position on a stool in the lee of the wagon, and would rest there hour after hour, looking straight ahead of him. The two sons would lie on the grass, pipe in mouth, gazing up at the sky, but never exchanging a word; and the old woman would sit near by on another stool, also busily engaged in doing nothing, the only one of the family who ever worked being the daughter, who attended to the washing and cooking arrangements. Such a life as this would very soon turn an ordinary man into a hopeless lunatic; but these people thrived on it.

"The Trek Boers, though they belong to the same race as the Transvaal and Free State Boers, have held themselves apart from these others for a considerable period; but there is no doubt that the present 'difficulty' will be the means of their uniting together again, and, for a time, at any rate, burying old grievances in their mutual hatred of the common enemy. The Trek Boers are not conspicuous by their numbers, and merit interest more from their personal habits and peculiarities than anything else. My first experience of a Trek Boer was during a trip I made into Damaraland. I had off-saddled one day by a stream to rest the horse when a troop of about a dozen cattle and a couple of hundred sheep appeared coming toward me over the brow of the hill. These were shortly followed by a wagon driven by a tall, white-bearded, old man, who walked alongside the oxen and urged them on. The outfit arrived at the drift, the wagon was outspanned, and the inmates, consisting of an old woman, four or five young women and several children, alighted.

"I have at times seen patrol tents made to hold two men provide shelter for seven or eight, but I never saw such a clear case of overcrowding as this before, and I was watching them dismount, one after another, wondering whether there were any more to follow, when the old man came over and shook hands with me. I drew out a handful of tobacco and we sat down together. He was traveling for the sake of his cattle and sheep, he told me; he lived wherever he might be when the sun went down. 'Oh,' I said, 'then you are one of the trekboers?' 'Yes,' he said, 'I have always been a trekker.' His father came up from Cape Colony during the 'Great Trek,' and had not settled down as most of the others had done. He thought it was no use, he added, because as soon as he became comfortably settled he knew that the English Government would come along and drive them further inland, and he himself had followed in his father's footsteps. I looked at him as he said this, but there was no suspicion of sarcasm in his face.

"Presently the old woman, who had been seated on a footstool watching the girls make the fire, called out that the coffee was ready, and I went over with the old man and shook hands with the ladies. They were dressed in the most outrageous attempts at female apparel that I had ever seen, and their feet and heads were bare. One of the girls, about nineteen years old, was dressed in a man's corduroy coat and short skirt of what had originally been some white material; she had cut off the arms of the coat, presumably to give freer movement, and, taken altogether, presented an unusual sight. This young lady, after looking at me searchingly for a few moments, asked me where my wife was. I told her I had none. 'Oh, you liar!' she replied, quite genially; but the old woman now turned her head and said: 'Be quiet!' much in the same tone with which one addresses a disobedient dog, and the girl, to my great relief, subsided.

"I sat down, and the old woman poured me out a basin of coffee, and we got into conversation. My host informed me that he had left Bechnanaland when Sir Charles Warren's expedition went into the country, and had come to Damaraland with many others. Bechnanaland was a fine country for the trekboers, he said; the grass was good, and the pans (pools of water) were at nice distances apart; but here in Damaraland there were too many trekboers, every river and drift was crowded with them. 'Crowded?' I asked. 'Yes,' he said. 'I've seen three to-day,' and I wondered what would happen to the old man if he really did meet a crowd of people.

"How long do you stay here?" I asked the old man. He looked round at the veldt. 'The grass is fairly good,' he said; 'I shall stay until the rains come.' 'And then?' I asked him. 'Oh, then I shall have to go

from place to place every other day to get the young grass as it springs up.' 'And when you settle down for any period, do you never build a rough house?' I asked him. 'I have never lived in a house in my life,' he said; 'I could not sleep in one. No, we live in the wagon.' The old woman was busily occupied in baking bread in an oven formed by scooping out the inside of an ant-hill and making a fire in the cavity until the inside has arrived at a proper temperature, when the ashes are swept out, the bread put inside, and the opening covered up with sods of earth. She bewailed her inability to give me any bread, as it was not yet baked, but offered to make me some crackers; this, however, I would not allow her to do, though she pressed me again and again. The old habits of hospitality, which are so marked all through the Boer nation, no matter what their critics may say to the contrary, still hold good in these irresponsible wanderers. None of these people asked me for news of the outside world. Their world consisted of the piece of land their stock fed on.

"I found out during my stay in the country that there were about 150 families of Trek Boers in Damaraland, while there are several hundreds of them scattered over the New Republic in Zululand and the neighboring country; but their own people do not favor them, they look on them as pariahs and outcasts, who have no stake in the country, and the trekboers have been 'invited' on several occasions to seek fresh fields. The present war in South Africa will spell ruin for many, and the Trek Boer is perhaps the only inhabitant of the country who could be in no way affected by it were he to stand aloof; but blood is thicker than water, and there is no doubt that he will sink all former differences and rally to the aid of his countrymen."

### How to Sit and How to Stand.

To sit gracefully is an art to be strongly desired. To drop into a seat and hold it without awkwardness requires practice, also strong, elastic muscles in the legs and waist-line. To a few people is given this control of the muscles, but the majority of us have to learn it. We all have to remember that unless the body is elastically supported at the centre no position can be graceful.

The art of rising gracefully is quite as important as that of sitting easily. The action should be confined to the lower limbs and the flexible muscular uplifting of the body at the ribs. This is done by drawing the feet back toward the seat, bending the body forward, with the head thrown back, until the weight is over the centre of the body, with forcible pressure on the ground with the muscles of the feet, accompanied by an uplifting of the body and straightening of the knee. The proper way to stand and offer the hand in greeting is to hold the body erect and easy, carry the right hand forward in a circle toward the left side, with the palm upward and parallel with the upper chest. Stand upon the left foot, bearing the weight upon it. Have the right foot free and slightly backward. Don't stand with the feet far apart or the elbows akimbo.

### The Sirdar.

Kitchener's wonderful industry, his undisturbed patience, his noble perseverance, are qualities too valuable for a man to enjoy in this imperfect world without complementary defects. The general, who never spared himself, cared little for others. He treated all men like machines—from the private soldiers, whose salutes he disdained, to the superior officers he rigidly controlled. The comrade who had served with him and under him for many years in peace and peril was flung aside inconspicuously as soon as he ceased to be of use. The sirdar only looked to the soldiers who could march and fight. The wounded Egyptian, and latterly the wounded British soldier, did not excite his interest, and of all the departments of his army the one neglected was that concerned with the care of the sick and injured.

The stern and unyielding spirit of the commander was communicated to his troops, and the victories which marked the progress of the River war were accompanied by acts of barbarity, not always justified by the harsh customs of savage conflicts or the fierce and treacherous nature of the dervish.—From the River War, by Winston Churchill.

### Mail Bag on a Brake Beam.

A mail bag, torn and badly used up, was removed from a brakebeam beneath a postal storage car in a Vandalia east-bound train at Terre Haute, Ind., a few days ago. The bag, which contained some valuable mail matter, was wrapped closely around the brakebeam and had apparently been picked up at Milford, Ohio, carried through on the fast train to St. Louis, and then brought back east as far as Terre Haute before its presence on the brakebeam of the car was discovered. Railroad men cannot understand how the bag managed to become wrapped around the beam so tightly nor how the railroad inspectors overlooked it.—Chicago Chronicle.

### Commandant Viljoen on His Captors.

Ben Viljoen, who was captured at Elandsfontein, went about the streets of Johannesburg previous to the war saying that the British troops were only the sweepings of the slums, for he had it on good authority. But his opinions underwent a sudden change when he found himself and his men surrounded, and the centre of the Hussar charge. "I wish the man who told me the 'British couldn't fight' were here now," was the Commandant's comment.—Westminster Gazette.

If you think of taking a course for the Census or for Civil Service we can be of assistance to you.

We do not pretend to give you the questions you will be asked, but we know the scope of the examinations and we instruct you along the proper lines and no time is wasted on subjects that do not pertain to the examination. Only a small percentage of those who enter the examinations succeed in passing with an average sufficiently high to place them on the eligible list. In the Civil Service it is not sufficient for one to simply pass the examination, but it is necessary for him to pass with an average that will place his name sufficiently high on the list of eligibles for his name to be reached when a clerk is called for from his State. Our charges for preparation are ten dollars, and for this sum we will prepare you until you pass the examination. If for any reason you should fail the first time, it will cost you nothing to take the examination again. Not one of our pupils so far has failed to pass the Census office examination, and by reading the following testimonials you will see that many of them have already been successful. Your attention is called to the strong endorsement of Hon. Herman W. Snow, ex-Congressman from 9th district, Illinois. He sent his son to our school and delivered the annual address at our commencement exercises, and he knew all about our work and our success in securing employment for our pupils. The following is his testimonial: "For thorough course and genial and efficient teachers this school has no equal. In the way of securing positions it is not surpassed by any in Washington." Our school is highly indorsed by Messrs. Weller & Repetti, the largest real estate firm on Capitol Hill; also K. Allan Lovell, Esq., Attorney at Law, Huntington, Pa. He says among other things, "My daughter has made steady progress in her studies and I highly commend the college to others." Our school is highly endorsed by Mr. B. H. Warner, of this city, who delivered our annual address at the commencement exercises of the college some years ago. The school is highly endorsed by Mr. John E. Herrell, president National Capital Bank of this city. We have been a depositor with his bank for at least ten years and he knows our financial standing better than any other person. Should you wish to know our standing in the community and our ability to meet all obligations you can obtain that information by addressing Mr. J. E. Herrell. This school is highly commended by Mr. W. D. Campbell, one of the largest lumber dealers in the city. He has sent three young men, in whom he was interested to our school, paying all their expenses, and afterwards wrote us a very fine letter, commending our methods and the efficiency of our teachers. Mr. Conkling, who holds a very responsible position in the Navy Department, sent two sons to our school and has the following to say: "I have visited Wood's Commercial College a number of times and noted the discipline, methods of instruction and work, and I desire to say that the discipline is excellent, the methods of instruction are superior and the work thorough and practical, and of the greatest importance to the business of the country. Surely this institution well deserves the patronage it is receiving." Dr. W. P. C. Hazen, director of National Capital Bank, and one of the most prominent physicians in this city, has written us a letter highly endorsing our school. The school is also highly endorsed by Hon. T. Stobo Farrow, ex-auditor for the War Department, who sent three children to our school, also by Mr. R. W. Dunn, one of the largest and best known coal merchants in Washington, who patronized our school by sending three of his children to us. The college is also recommended by Hon. J. W. Douglas, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Here are a few endorsements received recently: Gentlemen:—I want to thank you for getting me a position in the office of the Supervisor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There are cheaper schools than Wood's Commercial College, but they do not place their graduates in good positions. Your strong point is in looking after your pupils after they become proficient. You do not drop them as soon as they leave the school room. I wish to thank your excellent teachers in the departments of shorthand and typewriting. They are unequalled as instructors. Yours truly, WALTER A. ENGLISH. June 29, 1899. To whom it may concern: From experience I wish to say that any person who desires a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping will do well to attend Wood's Commercial College. The principal is an instructor of many years experience and teaches thoroughly whatever he undertakes. Very respectfully, JAMES BARBER, White House. Prof. C. F. Wood, 311 E. Capitol Street: Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to tell you that I received my appointment and reported for duty this morning. I passed the examination easily. Respectfully, SALLIE V. KENNER. For further information call at 311 East Capitol Street, or address the Principal, Court F. Wood.

## WOOD'S Commercial College

—AND—  
CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL,  
No. 311 EAST CAPITOL STREET.  
Open all the Year.

## To Young People:

Your future is before you. You wish to make the best use of it. In order to do this you must have special training and preparation. The educated have a vast advantage over the ignorant. Without education you must do the hardest work and receive the poorest pay. A generation ago a man could get along with little education, now that is impossible. Under modern systems of business he must be skilled and trained. He must know the laws of business; how to do business, and how to keep systematic records of business transactions.

## Business Men Will Tell You

that they find the greatest difficulty in securing competent help to fill responsible positions which command the best salaries. There are plenty of CHEAP MEN. Plenty of men worth \$1.00 a day, but few can earn \$5.00 a day.

## Wood's Commercial College

is conducted for the purpose of preparing young persons for business life. The Principal, Mr. Court F. Wood has been at the head of the school continuously during the past thirteen years.

## A Thorough School.

Experienced and skillful teachers are in charge of every department. The discipline is strict. The systems and methods are radically different from other schools.

## "If I Were Sure

of a situation, I would take the course." We answer, "To doubt is to fail." You will never succeed without this or some equivalent course of training. GET READY and BE READY when the opportunity offers. Situations and opportunities do not wait.

## When the Call Comes

If you are not ready, another takes the place, and you are pushed aside. The world has no sympathy with irresolute, timid doubters. What it wants is MEN OF AMBITION, COURAGE, DETERMINATION; men with educated brains, pure hearts and willing hands, ready to EARN and DESERVE success.

## Young Ladies

of sense and refinement who learn shorthand and typewriting thoroughly, can always turn their services into dollars. The Employment Bureau of this College places many young people in good paying situations every year FREE OF CHARGE.

## There are Cheaper Schools

than Wood's Commercial College, that is, cheaper in rates of tuition, but our school is cheaper in the end. The superior advantages here far outweigh the difference of a few dollars in cost, and in matters of education, emphatically, THE BEST is the CHEAPEST.

## Students Received

at any time and the term of each dates from the day of enrollment. School is in session throughout the year.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Office Drills, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Practical Grammar, Commercial Law, Business Practice, Rapid Calculations, Business Letter-Writing.

Evening School: Sessions held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 9 o'clock.